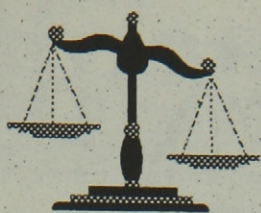


Quid Navi



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Women's Week Issue / Numéro pour la semaine de la femme

GENDER BIAS AT SCHOOL?

Jennifer Good, BCL II

Recently, I read an article in the Washington Post entitled "Lani Guinier Takes Law School To Task as 'Hostile' To Women". Lani Guinier was nominated as assistant attorney general for civil rights in 1993 in the United States until President Clinton pulled her nomination after she was the subject of controversy for her attacks on voting rights enforcement. She is again the subject of controversy after the publication of a law review article entitled "Becoming Gentlemen: Women's Experiences at One Ivy League Law School" concerning institutional sexism at Penn State Law School.

Guinier found that at Penn State, women who enter law school with credentials (ie: undergraduate grades and LSAT scores) equal to men receive lower

grades than those men on average. She attributes the disparity not to a discriminatory attitude toward women students in the classroom, but to a "pervasive male culture" at Penn and other elite law schools that damages female students' self-esteem and ability to compete, and characterizes Penn as a hostile learning environment for a disproportionate number of female students.

Her article reports that men in the 1990 and 1991 Penn law classes were three times as likely as women to be in the top ten percent of their class by the end of first year, and twice as likely by the time of graduation, even though there were no significant differences in the men's and women's entrance credentials.

Guinier is finding support in a study

by the Law School Admission Council (which administers and develops the LSAT) of 6 000 male and female students from 90 law schools which came up with very similar findings.

In both this and Guinier's study, men outperformed women with comparable entrance credentials by one grade in one out of eight courses in the first year of law school. For example, where a male student would receive seven B's and one A, an equally qualified female student would receive eight B's. Although the gap seems small, it appears consistently. Given that a one grade shortfall is enough to keep a student out of the top ten percent of their class, such a gap could result in large disadvantages for women.

Guinier's article also looked at whether or not the differences are more

(Continued on page 5)

What Does it Mean to be a Feminist Anyways?

By Janet Oh, BCLIII

"We who like the children of Israel have been wandering in the wilderness of prejudice and ridicule for forty years feel a peculiar tenderness for the young women on whose shoulders we are about to leave our burdens.... The younger

women are starting with great advantages over us. They have the results of our experience; they have superior opportunities for education; they will find a more enlightened public sentiment for discussion; they will have more courage to take the rights which

(Continued on page 7)

In This Issue Dans ce numéro

Editorial	MCGILL UNIVERSITY	3
J.P. Talk	MAR 23 1995	4
Sports Corner	LAW LIBRARY	5
Where Do You Stand?		6
Emily Murphy		7
Services for Students		9



Announcements / Annonces

ANNIE MACDONALD LANGSTAFF WORKSHOP

Marie-France Bich, Professeure, Faculté de Droit, Université de Montréal, will speak on "L'Equite dans l'emploi", Wednesday, March 22, at 11:30 a.m. in Room 202.

FORUM NATIONAL

Justice Jean-Louis Beaudouin, Quebec Court of Appeal, Wednesday, March 15, at 12:30 p.m. in the Moot Court.

LEGAL THEORY WORKSHOP

Jeremy Waldron, University of California, Berkeley and Columbia Law School, will speak on "Kant's Hobbesianism: His Discussion of Disagreements about Justice", on Friday, March 3, at 11:30 a.m. in Room 202.

Joshua Cohen, Departments of Philosophy and Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Friday, March 24, at 11:30 a.m. in Room 202.

SKIT NITE

This year's Skit Nite will be held on March 9. Try-outs will be held on March 1 and 2. A sign-up sheet is located in the Pit. Everyone is

welcome, so come out and get involved. For further information, call Bonnie at 284-5752.

NOTES FROM THE OFFICE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDIES

Attention all **First Year Students**: upon successful completion of your first year of study, you will be admitted automatically to the National Programme. If you wish to opt out of the National programme, come to the OUS and fill out the necessary form.

If you have a first-term **deferred or supplemental examination** to write in August and have not yet done anything about it, pick up an **application form** from the OUS and return it by **Friday 31st March**. Each deferred or supplemental examination costs \$10.00.

The **deadline** for submission of second term **term essays and papers** is **Friday 21st April**, unless another, earlier deadline has been established by your instructor.

1995 Post Graduate Scholarships applications (Botsford Busteed, John W. Cook K.C. Prize, Macdonald Travelling, Thomas Shearer Stewart Travelling, Spiegel Sohmer Taxation) and **1995 Prizes & Scholarships applications** (essays, extra-curricular activities, improvement & progress and Anglophones showing proficiency in French) are now available from the OUS.

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Rédactrice en chef/ Editor-in-chief:
Laurence Detière

Directrice administrative/ Administrative Director:
Barbara Frederikse

Directrice de l'information/ News Director:
Alpana Garg

Pour ce numéro/ For this Issue:

Equipe de production/Production Team:
Emmanuel Castiel and Diane Piedmont
and the Love Team too!

Participate in the Shadow Program

Lawyers from all around Canada (Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Alberta, etc.) are waiting to share with you their passion for their field of practice & their day to day experience as lawyers. It is a wonderful opportunity to get in touch with the professional world, waiting for you after law school!

Toutes les instructions pour participer au Shadow Program, ainsi que les offres des professionnels sont dans le cartable situé au USO. Il vous suffit de sélectionner une ou plusieurs rencontres qui vous intéressent et de vous y inscrire. Les inscriptions ont lieu dès maintenant et les rencontres commencent sous peu. Ne tardez pas; les places sont limitées!

If you have any questions, please contact program coordinator Stephanie Marin (BCL II) or Mylene Deschenes (BCL III).

LOST AND FOUND

long to you, come and check in the L.S.A. office before the end of next week! All the lost and found objects (books, clothes...) that have not been claimed will be thrown away or donated to charities very soon... So if you think that some of these things can be

If the Quid is a little late this week, it's because people have no concept of deadlines. Perhaps some do not understand English or that the reason we have a 10:00 AM deadline on Monday, is because we start production at 10:05 AM on MONDAY and must finish it by the end of the day. Oh and another thing. DO NOT do your own formatting, i.e. your own columns with tabs.....all I can say is: never again.

Editorial

Two Pillars of Antiquity

yeah, panty hose.

Some of the articles of the *Rules of Practice* in the Code of Civil Procedure (art.30-32) require that women wear skirts. Dark colours ONLY of course. God forbid any of us pleading in court should not be ready, at any time, to attend a funeral. The *Rules of Practice*: Poor old thing, they revamped its Civil Code sibling and omitted to amend its sections which are obviously outdated, unless the legal community and women are not living in the same century, a distinct possibility. Then again I have to admit it, the section is entitled Rules of Practice, but they don't specify what kind of practice. By the way, the Superior Court seems to be the only one where women are expressly required to wear skirts; the Court of Appeal only requires a "dark long-sleeved garment" for women. Therefore I assume that the legs of the garment may be long sleeved too. However the inadequacies of some of our legislation goes far beyond the reach of this editorial. (I'm saving that one for an essay for the law journal (the *other* one) if I ever cross the hall!).

What I find more shocking is the attitude of some law firms, well at least one I know of, who refuse to recognize that this is 1995. It seems women can vote, can work, can be Supreme Court judges, but, low and behold, cannot wear pants. After all, why would any woman want to wear a pant suit? Gee, let me count the ways. Minus 30°C weather, running around downtown, running to an appointment, trying to heave a briefcase, panty hose, climbing steps, staying seated comfortably, researching on your knees in a library, panty hose, style, confidence, comfort, and oh

Why does such a rule, spoken or not, exist?

Some have told me it's because you never know when you're going to have to dash to court. Well, if you're going to have to dash there, all the more reason to be allowed to wear pants, and running shoes for that matter! If *that's* the reason, then why isn't it sufficient to leave a dark skirt at the office?

Others tell me skirts look more professional. A nice pants suit looked just as professional last time I looked. Confidence (see below) and no running panty hose looked more professional too. Some women are truly uncomfortable in skirts, and therefore feel less confident in them. This obviously negatively affects their performance in court or with clients, so why insist on skirts?

The only reasons we can come up with, is that either these rules are made by men who (a) want to see women's legs, (b) who have never worn a skirt in winter, (c) who have never worn panty hose, (d) who have worn pants all their lives or (e) all of the foregoing. Or they were made by women, who get into their car in the basement of their home and park in indoor parking at the office, and therefore don't have to walk/run 3 blocks to catch a bus, or walk outside in winter. Or it's a conspiracy by panty hose manufacturers who refuse to tolerate that pants socks are taking over the market.

Finally, perhaps the most important thing to remember, is that because something has always been done one way, does that mean it is the right way, nor the best way, of doing it.

Laurence Detière

JP, S.C., TALK

Introduction

It all started on a sunny Friday afternoon of March 1994. We were in Common Law Property class, somewhere in the Biology Building, when I had a terrible idea... I decided to run for Sports Coordinator.

I say terrible because this day was the last one for nominations. So I had to run to USO during the coffee break to get a form, and worst of all... I had to annoy many people to have their signatures in the second hour of the class. The problem is that the professor probably gave in that same hour all the tips about the upcoming exam so that I suspect that I may be responsible for the 2.2 class average.

Being the Sports Coordinator

I was at the time far from being the Faculty BusyBody. My idea was more importantly rooted in a sudden desire to be involved. And as the Law Games was the only student activity I knew something about....

I quickly discovered that there's more to being Sports Coordinator than just the Law Games... First when classes begin you have 3 days to register all the Intramurals teams. Then, you have to organize the Malpractice Cup in the LSA office with two more-than-serious-Med-students while Colin is strip-teasing on the table while singing *New-York, New-York*. On top of that you have to go to all Coffee Houses to make sure your softball and ice hockey teammates are respecting your not-more-than-one-beer policy....

About being an LSA official.

... And finally you are an LSA official. *Grosso Modo* it means you have to live in the LSA room and attend the

meetings. But if you use this time properly, being a man-on-a-chair can be a very interesting game.

For example you can try to give a nickname to other officials... Adam "Oratorio" Atlas, Jody "Motion to call the question" Berkes, Anthony "Mr. Vocabulary" Cooper, Sherri "Candy" Kreisman, Noah "Sputter" Stern, etc...

You can also practice your memory by trying to learn the 167 names, addresses and phone numbers appearing on your Law Games list (and associate these names with the funny pictures you received).

However my favourite game consists in trying to answer the unanswerable: why am I here? Why is Noah in fact always right? Where was Law Games this year? Why Myrna always disagrees? Why is Sophie losing time typing minutes? Where's this *quid* reporter we had at the beginning of last term? Are we so boring that he decided to ask Detière for his 4%?

Law Games

On the balance of my flashbacks, first year students made the show this year. Some of these flashbacks:

- "Chou-chou-bi-dou" (LLB I guys)
- "In your dreams, Coleman" (Miller)
- "Just give it a tubular form" (LL Washroomer)
- "What's your theory about asiatic girls JP?" (some girls Alex talked to).
- "Leave him alone, he has none!" (Yamamoto who heard rumors to the effect that I am gay)
- "Jacque Duguay, right this

way" (Lloyd & Dan)

- "McDonald's !!!" (O'derthy)
- "B a d a b a - h a b l o u k - strongneugneu" (Greg et Ge)

But the upper year students brought some life down there too... The numbers 1003, 1102, 1112 and the name Simpson emerged in fact as social phenomenon.

In any event we've shown the best spirit ever. We came third place for the Spirit Award (before U de M and UQAM !!!)... Now in Ottawa we're even referred as a "real faculty" a fellow Mignault mooter told me the week after. Believe me, from a O.U. Civilian mouth it means something. Stay wild!!!

Mon courrier du cœur

I missed the deadline for the Pink issue. But I can't keep for myself my secret loves anymore:

To the girls of room 1104 and their friends.

In my dreams...

To Shannon

Your culture drives me crazy!

To Christine (here I have to be as careful as she is)

I want you (and particularly your belly button). I just wish you weren't so mature

À Sapfo, Léna, Virgin, Anick, M.-H. B., et les autres babes de la "Nat IV French Connection"

Intelligentes, gentilles, douces, vives, et mignonnes par dessus tout. Rrrraaaahhh lovely!!! Oublions 293 C.cr et l'ordre public et marions nous... Allons jusque devant l'Heureux-Dubé s'il le faut!

Conclusion

I'm sorry, I never conclude unless I'm expressly asked by a judge or a woman.

JP is a lonesome Sports Coordinator who wrote these lines as a tribute to Jody for being for so long the sport section of the quid, i.e. the first thing to read.

(Continued from page 1)

prominent in classes taught using the Socratic method. Both male and female students interviewed at Penn State Law School said they found the method intimidating. According to Guinier, the method encourages a type of ritualized combat among students. The fight comes more naturally to men, forcing women to become "social males", assuming the cultural traits of men. Those who choose not to often suffer from a lack of self-esteem, making success more difficult. The model lawyer moulded at Penn State demonstrates traditionally male characteristics: aggression, willingness to fight, emotional detachment, and exaggerated insolence. Men and women interviewed said they thought that legal training forces students, regardless of sex, to change from whole people to lawyers.

Similar trends have been noted at other law schools. Bert Newborne, a law professor at NYU, noted that women were

not equally represented on the law review or among those receiving top honours. He recalled going out of his way in one class to encourage women to speak, which he said unnerved many of the men. He kept a journal of the number and length of times that women and men spoke. At the end of the year, women had spoken 40 to 45 percent of the time. However, when asked, men said that the class was so dominated by women that it was completely unfair. They estimated that women were speaking about 80 percent of the time.

Guinier's data show that a Penn State law student's performance was more closely correlated to their sex than to traditional indicators such as undergraduate grades and LSAT scores. The data indicate also that the male advantages narrowed in later years, but that the gap from first year was large enough that, at graduation, women still lagged behind men.

The dean of Penn State Law School characterized Guinier's article as "a piece of advocacy" that did not make a sufficient case for institutional change, but indicated that the law school takes the findings seriously and will take steps to address them.

For our purposes, the question to be determined is how Guinier's findings apply to us. Is McGill the Canadian equivalent of a Penn State law school? Is there a similarly "pervasive male culture" at McGill, characterized by aggression and emotional detachment, that damages female students' self-esteem and ability to compete? And is competition something that we should be striving for at law school, or are we not here simply to learn the law? If a male culture does exist here, is this a problem, and if so, how should the problem be addressed? These are questions that have been asked and wrestled with by feminist legal theorists, but remain unanswered.

Sports Corner

Drew Allen, BCL IV

After an initial display of promise whereby the "Preferments" men's indoor soccer team scratched themselves to a tie, success has not proven easy to achieve. Whether due to the "roving goalie" approach, by which a different team member endeavours to spontaneously mimick Hulk Hogan and wrestle the ball from the opposition in front of the net at his discretion, or the mediocrity of the Law Faculty's admission/sports recruitment program, the Preferments have been stymied

at every penalty kick of the way.

This has not been due to a lack of effort, mind you - it appears that the sacred chickens have not promised great things before the play-offs; but if we can trust Jojo's Psychic Alliance, we are destined to win the whole thing - and you can be a part of this (by this I mean those of you who signed up but have not yet been able, on account of scheduling inconvenience, to make it out to a game). The next game is: SUNDAY MARCH 5 (1995!!) @ 9AM Good Luck!

MCMMASTER MEIGHEN

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

630 RENÉ-LÉVESQUE BLVD. WEST
7TH FLOOR
MONTREAL, CANADA H3B 4H7

TELEPHONE: (514) 879-1212
FAX: (514) 393-3609

Where Do You Stand ?

Janet Ozembloski,
National IV

Leafing through a women's magazine the other day, I came upon a list of "41 things you should have done by the time you're 30". With our years to go, and no numbered checklist of my future plans, I figured that a quick peek was worth my while. Glancing at each one, I quickly answered "Yes" or "No" as to whether I had in fact done it at some point in my twenty-six years. However, when I came to number 24, stating that "you should have decided where you stand on feminism", I had no neat answer. In fact, I don't think that I'll have an answer in forty years, never mind four.

Every day, I find my ideas about feminism challenged or changed or confirmed. As students of a law faculty, we are constantly confronted with issues, ideas, and cases which touch and reshape the lives of women. A most obvious example is the recent Supreme Court ruling in *Daviault*, a case whose repercussions have been far greater than the majority envisaged. It remains to be seen whether the

legislation to be introduced in Parliament will sufficiently address the injustice that has resulted in already more than one case.

As International Women's Week is near, it is time for all of us to reflect upon women, where they are today, and where they hope to be tomorrow. Issues such as pornography, violence against women, and abortion will continue to challenge us. However, we must as well be prepared to deal with the novel and complex problems that an increasingly technological society presents. Reproductive technology is but one area where science is moving far more quickly than the law. As an International Week, it is also time to look beyond our borders to consider what women think and experience in different countries and cultures, and to learn from their advances as well as their defeats.

WOMEN AND THE LAW

In the following week, Women and the Law are organizing a number of activities for International Women's Week. On MONDAY, we will be sponsoring an inter-

faculty discussion on women's issues, and expect to see some of our professors to engage with us in what promises to be an interesting exchange of ideas. On TUESDAY, we will have a lunchtime gathering for all who want to come out for an informal opportunity to meet fellow students. On WEDNESDAY, International Women's Day, Women and the Law will be showing a film which has yet to be chosen, and on THURSDAY, we will be at Coffee House with some great women's music and pizza to fundraise. On FRIDAY, we will be honoured to have Susan Eng come to speak to the faculty, and last but not least, all week we will be selling T-Shirts and providing information regarding services for women on campus from Walksafe to the Sexual Assault Centre, as well as information on different issues relating to women. Keep your eyes open for further details, and be sure to come out and participate as we celebrate International Women's Week!

Forum National is Recruiting

**To: All students who are not
graduating this year**

Subject: Next year's executive

"*Forum National* provides a forum for guest speakers to discuss issues of national importance."

The past year has been an active one for *Forum National*. This organization, founded in 1985, invites judges, politicians, businesspeople and other public figures to speak in the Moot Court. The club is run entirely by law students.

In order to ensure the continuation of *Forum National* activities into the 1995-96 school year and beyond, we require interested students to run for next year's executive. Being an executive member requires dedication and the commitment of a certain amount of time. However, it is

also a very rewarding experience.

All those who feel they might be interested in being on next year's club executive should either speak to one of this year's executives or leave a note in the *Forum National* box in the L.S.A. Thank you.

**A: Tous les étudiants qui
n'obtiendront pas leur diplôme cette
année**

**Objet: Le Conseil exécutif de l'année
prochaine**

"La mission de *Forum National* est de stimuler la discussion en invitant des conférenciers à partager leurs idées avec nous."

Forum National a été très actif cette année. Cet organisme, fondé en 1985, invite des juges, politiciens, gens d'affaires et d'autres

personnages connus à prononcer des discours dans le Moot Court. Ce club est entièrement géré par des étudiants en droit.

Afin d'assurer la continuation des activités de *Forum National* au cours des années scolaires 1995-96 et suivantes, nous avons besoin de quelques étudiant(e)s intéressé(e)s à soumettre leur candidature pour une position sur le conseil exécutif. Pour être membre du conseil exécutif, vous devrez être prêt à dédier beaucoup de temps et efforts à remplir ces responsabilités. Par contre, cette expérience sera très satisfaisante.

Tous ceux ou celles intéressé(e)s à s'impliquer au sein du *Forum National* sont prié(e)s de s'adresser à un des membres actuels ou de laisser un message dans la boîte du *Forum National* qui se trouve dans le L.S.A. Merci.

(Continued from page 1)

belong to them.... Thus far women have been mere echoes of men. Our laws and constitutions, our creeds and codes, and the customs of social life are all of masculine origin.

The true woman is as yet a dream of the future."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, *at the age of seventy-two, speaking to the International Council of Women, 1888.*

Over one hundred and seven years later, I wonder whether Elizabeth Cady Stanton would not say those exact same words if she were addressing the Council today. In 1995, I wonder what we, the younger women, have inherited as a result of the experience of those women before us. I wonder whether we really do have a more enlightened public, and whether we really do have more courage to fight for those rights which belong to us. Stanton spoke those words about women at a time when women did not have the right to vote; when women were not considered to be "persons" in their own rights; and

when very few women ever had any "rooms of their own". Today, while women may have the right to vote, we need to only look at the way the media, or legislatures, for that matter, treat women to wonder whether we are treated any better as persons today. And certainly, many women still do not have the economic security to be able to own any rooms of their own. The history of the spousal or domestic violence and sexual assault legislations seem to be good illustrations of just how women have been treated by the "more enlightened public".

I find it interesting to note that issues of equality and accessibility to such institutions as law schools and legal services are more often termed "gender issues" rather than "feminist issues". I have often wondered whether this reflected the fear of feminism generally, or the word "feminism" itself more specifically. I remember during my first year at law school when Madam Justice Rosalie Abella came to speak at McGill on International Women's Day, she recalled how she felt that "feminism is like saying BOO". I think that is a rather

accurate description of how many people here at the faculty feel about being called a feminist. Indeed, some professors will go so far as to explicitly disclaim any feminist methodologies in their way of teaching a particular subject.

If it is for the fear of the stigma associated with labelling yourself a feminist that you cry out against it, think again. Think again the next time you hear a fellow student or a professor make a degrading (but innocent?) comment about women. Think again when you are going through job interviews and people comment on the fact that you are wearing pants instead of skirts to the interview. Think again when at the interview itself, your interviewer asks you whether you intend to get pregnant and have a family. Think again when your client says to you how lucky they are to have such a "pretty lady lawyer" instead of such a "smart lawyer". It is a hard task indeed to not care about labels people put on you, especially in an institution where image is everything. But it is not impossible.

Emily Murphy...

A Challenge from the Past and an Inspiration for the Present

by Sarah Lugtig MSW/LLB 2

When I set out to write a piece for this Women's Week issue, I had big plans... they involved in depth research on women judges in Canada starting with the Wilson Report. As MUSE told me that the Wilson Report was out to a user, I scanned the remaining titles. I particularly wished to find something in McLennanas I was too lazy to climb up the hill. Tucked between The Law and You and Law for Social Workers, was a thin unassuming book called Emily Murphy: Rebel. Now this sounded a little more interesting than the L.S.U.C. report on gender discrimination. And the name

rang a bell... An image of an angry Kate Nelligan dressed in turn of the century clothes sprang to mind. That's it - Emily Murphy was a Canadian Heritage Moment!

Well, I now know that Emily's story is much more than that. Let me tell you a bit about her accomplishments, and then relate a few aspects to her life that made her come alive to me. As I turned the pages I developed not only a deep respect for this woman to whom I owe thanks for my status as a "person" under Canadian law, but also a sincere affection for someone who was funny, and brave and not at all perfect! That's my kind of role model!!!

Emily was born to the Ferguson family in Ontario just months after Confederation. As a girl she showed great enthusiasm for learning and loved to discuss important issues of the day with her family. She married Arthur Murphy, an Anglican priest, whom she followed on missionary work across rural Ontario and England. He gave up preaching to run a timber lot in northern Manitoba, a business to which Emily contributed excellent management skills. Finally, in 1907, they settled in Edmonton where they operated a coal mine.

During these years, Emily had become well known as a journalist under

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

the name Janey Canuck. Unlike many women writers of her day who were relegated to discourses on marriage matches and household hints, she commented on many of the injustices she had seen in her travels ... against women and against minorities such as the Doukhobors. She also pushed for representation of women on hospital boards, church vestries, and in other community organizations, once replying to a priest who threatened to quit if women became vestry members, that they would sorely miss his presence.

It was while in Edmonton that Emily most openly called for rights for women through her writing and her speaking engagements. She also visited and organized women who were living isolated existences on farms or in rural communities. Largely due to her efforts, the *Dower Act* was passed in Alberta in 1911. It prohibited men from denying their wives a portion of their estate either upon desertion or on death. She also became an important leader in the suffragist movement, joining forces with Nellie McClung who had become a close friend of Emily's upon moving West. Alberta was the first province to grant women the vote, in 1916.

Emily is best known for her involvement in legal reform. In the Spring of 1916, a group from the Council of Women in Alberta approached her as they had not been allowed into the courthouse to observe how prostitutes were being treated by the Justice system. Upon their urging, Emily called upon the Attorney-General in the province to create a Women's Police Court where a woman magistrate would try those cases where women were involved. On June 19, 1916 Emily Murphy became the first woman magistrate in the British Empire.

Though she came to be respected it was a difficult position for her in the early years. She had to teach herself the law and she met with a lot of resentment. One lawyer challenged her capacity as a woman to hold public office. The Alberta Supreme Court, on appeal, held that the government could not disqualify women from holding such offices because of their sex. However, the English common law still held that women were not persons under the law. On the basis of this principle, women were still denied access to the Senate, and other posts.

Emily and four other women's rights advocates brought a constitutional question to the Supreme Court on this very issue. The famous *Persons Case* was heard by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1927. The decision? Women were not persons within the meaning of the provisions in the BNA Act on senate appointments. The "founding fathers" could not have envisaged women in these positions and so to recognize their status would flout legislative intent. Not to be defeated, the five women launched an appeal.

After a long delay, their appeal was granted by the Privy Council in 1929!! As there was no express prohibition in the law against their being persons, women were found to enjoy the same status as men. The decision was greeted with great public support as were the women who had petitioned for it. All acknowledged that it was largely due to Emily Murphy that the question was so decided.

Emily fulfilled her magisterial duties until 1931. She died in her sleep two years later. She was sadly missed by friends and family as well as those who had come before her in the court. Many of her early opponents also mourned her passing. She had shown herself to be both competent and progressive, both tough and compassionate.

What struck me most about Emily's life was her ability to challenge the status quo without alienating those around her. She was one of the first women journalists to write about social issues and yet was immensely popular. The compassion which she showed women and children in her courtroom was unprecedented. As she stated, "We magistrates should be there not to blister people but to help them." (p. 98) She allowed child witnesses in child abuse cases to stand with her instead of in the witness box, and allowed one terrified girl to "cross her heart" in stead of taking an oath which she did not understand. Emily advocated for probation reform to help prostitutes, as imposing fines required them to become further indebted to and thus under the control of the men for whom they "worked". She also compiled an extensive treatise on the drug trade and fought it at every occasion. On a lighter note, she could take a joke and often played her own pranks, even in the court room. Further

she took every opportunity to learn from those with whom she worked, from the police, to counsel, to the bailiffs. Despite her sometimes unorthodox practices, all who knew her came to respect and like her.

By modern standards, some of her opinions and actions would be unacceptable. She felt that Chinese Immigrants were mainly at fault for the drug trade and was challenged for her bias in this area. She also criticized unmarried women who wished to give their babies up for adoption. She was not above calling an accused a liar in the courtroom and decried the difficulty in attaining convictions for women who were involved in organized crime. Emily Murphy was far from perfect, but she was still far ahead of her time.

As a final note, I must acknowledge the support given her by her husband and her family. It was unfailing. Also of import was the tremendous public support from women and men for her efforts, in particular for granting of the vote to women and of recognizing their status as persons. Perhaps, she was not really ahead of her time, but rather a leader whose time had come.

We in Canada owe so much to this courageous and funny yet imperfect woman. As future members of the legal profession we women can look to her example whenever we are met with resistance or prejudice in our professional lives. Those who oppose women's place in the law will also learn from those among her opponents who came to respect her and honour her achievements. As her friend Bill Deacon wrote in the days following her death (at p.135):

"Who will take up her challenge, follow her example? Many will and do great things. Let them remember Emily Murphy, who blazed that broad trail to a nobler future."

Note: The above was based on Christine Mander's biography, *Emily Murphy: Rebel* (Toronto: Simon and Pierre, 1985). The page numbers which follow quotes refer to this book.

McGill Services for Students

GENERAL SERVICES:

Financial Aid and Emergency Loans :

McGill Student Aid Office:

Powell Student Services Building
3637 Peel Street 398-6013

Employment Counselling and Postings

McGill Placement Centre:

Powell Bldg Room 308 283-4411

Health Services - drop in or by

appointment- include: nutrition and weight

counselling, STD management,

contraceptive advice, immunizations, allergy

injections, vision testing, as well as specialty

clinics such as Gynaecology, Dermatology and

Sports Injury. All info is strictly confidential.

Bring your medical insurance card from home

province. Open Monday thru Friday 8h30 to

17h00. Drop-ins must arrive before 16h00.

Student Health Service

Powell Bldg Room 100 398-6017

Info-SIDA (AIDS info line)

282-9991

Birth Control -Non-prescription items sold
on a non-profit basis.

McGill Women's Union

University Centre, Room 423, 398-6823

Confidential academic, vocational and personal
counselling - available to fulltime students.

McGill Counselling and Mental Health

Service-Powell Bldg Room 112, 398-6019

McGill Nightline - confidential telephone mainframe,

referral service for information and

personal problems.

398-6246

Housing - map and listing of available
apartments off-campus

Off-Campus Housing Office

Powell Bldg Room 206, 398-6010

McGill Daycare

3491 Peel Street, 398-6943

McGill Ombudsperson 398-7059

SERVICES FOR WOMEN:

McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women

3487 Peel Street , 398-3911

If you are interested in women's scholarship, apply for
affiliated status with the Centre. Activities include noon
workshops, sessions on research grant applications, and
a lecture series.

WalkSafe

University Centre, Room 415 398-2498

Give them a call and two WalkSafe volunteers will
escort you home. They also leave from McLennan
library most nights at closing.

SSMU Sexual Assault Centre

University Centre, Room 430, 398-2700

Student volunteers assist survivors of sexual assault
and lobby the university for a sexual assault policy.

McGill Legal Information/Legal Action Against

Sexual Assault

398-6894

They provide free legal info regarding sexual assault.

McGill Sexual Harassment Assessors

Judy Stymest 398-6015

Pat Wells 398-4508

Martin Zuckerman 398-6524

If you have been sexually harassed by fellow students or a
professor, you may lodge a complaint with one of the above
assessors.

Senate Committee on Women

The Committee is in the process of setting up an
information network on Info-McGill, McGill's mainframe
computer network, through which you can access news about
women's committees, rallies, and interests through any
including MUSE.. A Free Service.

McGill Women's Union

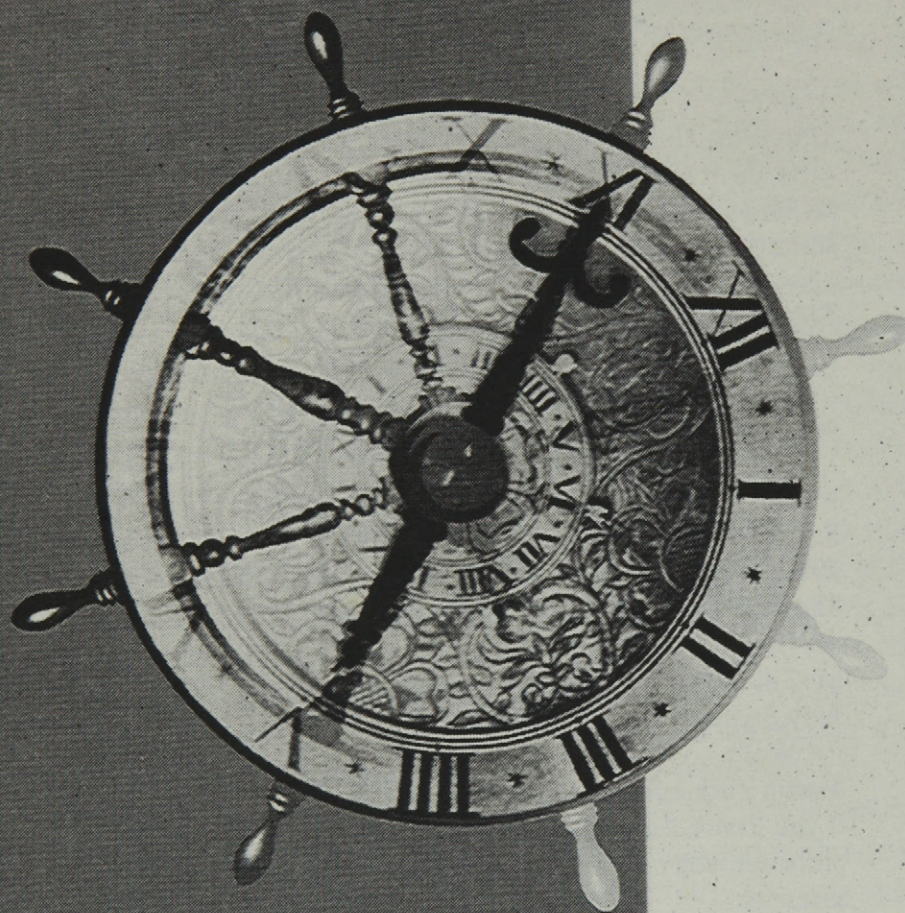
University Centre, Room 423, 398-6823

All women at McGill are automatically members of the
Women's Union. Services include: Birth Control Co-op,
speakers, and the distribution of emergency rape information
cards. Any individual at McGill can access their library of
over 1600 books and periodicals in English and French.

McGill Legal Information Clinic

Basement of University Centre 398-6792

SOYEZ *Maître* DE VOTRE *Avenir*



L'ASSOCIATION DU BARREAU CANADIEN
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Mettez les chances de votre côté!

Avec 37 000 membres, l'Association du Barreau canadien est reconnue au Québec et au Canada comme l'un des plus importants regroupements de juristes.

Dans un secteur où la compétition se fait de plus en plus intense, la Division-Québec de l'ABC offre aux étudiants en droit la chance de se démarquer et la possibilité d'adhérer dès maintenant à la profession juridique.

La Division-Québec de l'ABC vous fait bénéficier de nombreux avantages professionnels et personnels. Il n'y a aucune obligation et vous ne participez qu'aux activités qui vous intéressent, ou qui correspondent à votre domaine de spécialisation.

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